DR. ABBOTT AND PANTERISM.

sight on "Dr. Abbott's Perversion to Panthe-

ism and Denial of the Incarnation, Resurrection

part he said:

and Divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ," In

"The adherents of the Bible do not object to

riticism. They welcome rather than deprecate

it. It is unfair criticism to which they are op-

posed. Legitimate criticism is the ally of the

Bible. It was criticism that fixed the canon of Holy Scripture. Nor do we claim infallibility

for that criticism. We only demand that criti-cism be fair, legitimate, and not upon a wrong

sasis and in incompetent hands, as that only

leads to deplorable results, as the perversion of

Dr. Lyman Abbott to a bald, sold, repulsive

"One stands in mute astonishment at the

prosances of his early conception of the Diety.

t was repulsively anthropomorphological. Dr.

Abbett says: 'As I look back, my conception of

heology was something like this: I thought

there was a good God at the centre of the uni-

rerse, and that He sat on a great white throne,

surrounded by His angels, who were all His messengers; that from time to time He made worlds, and in one of these times made this world. As He made this world, so He made the world of mes, and ruled them as a King over

nencement were begun yesterday afterneon in

simplicity and its enthusiasm were impressive.

Dr. Van Dyke devoted himself to showing te

what use the culture, the principles, and the

religion of college men should be put. He be-

lieves that society is degenerating in this city,

in the world. In fact, he thinks a complete so-

cial revolution by no means an impossibility

A SUNDAY SCHOOL TO YEARS OLD.

It is Attached to the Berges Reformed Church,

The seventleth anniversary of the Sunday

school of the Bergen Reformed Church, at Ber-

gen and Highland avenues, Jersey City, was

celebrated yesterday. The services were con-

ducted by the Rev. Cornellus Brett, the pastor.

Superintendent Nevius read a history of the

school. The church to which the Sunday school

is attached was founded by Dutch settlers 235

years ago, and was known as the Reformed

Dutch Church. The site was at Bergen avenue

and Vroem street, outside of the steckade

erected by the settlers for defence against the

The Sunday school was not regularly organ-

ized at that time, although Bible and catechism

lessons were taught. A small stone church was

built in 1681 at Vroom atreet and Bergen avenue and was occupied for ninety-two years. A

new building was erected in 1773 and remained

in service until 1842, when the present edifice

was dedicated. The church was without a

Actress Wrote to Col. Washington Before

Milling Horseif.

The two scaled letters left by Sarah Neville,

the actress, who killed herself with gas in her fix at 328 West Fifty-second street on Satur-

day, were addressed to Col. D. Washington, Kattonal Volunteers, 1 Broadway, and to J. Armstrong, theatrical agent, 10 Union Square.

Armstrong, theatrical agent, 10 Union Square. The Caroner will open them to-day to ascertain the cause of the woman's suicide.

Indians.

Which In 285 Years Old.

Pantheism teo readily manifest.

Extensive Sold Benesits Near the Sen-Copper

EITHER HAS DEEK NOWN.

Illustrates deld Respetts Name the San-Capper
Assessed and Excellent Lizenties in Baserman
ganatities—alove of the Cimeta—Chape
ganatities—alove of the Cimeta—Chape
ganatities—alove of the Cimeta—Chape
Satisters, Barel Making and Colffer Raisses.

Eithers, Barel Making and Colffer Raisses.

Eithers, Barel Making and Colffer Raisses.

Mr. Frank Karuth of the Royal Georgabile
and Society were a mamphic in 1804 on the
Philippines. He recently sent the pamphid to
Ambasandor lary, and it was princed on Fridgy
perds. He sent a note to Col. Hay with his
senting large were previtten in 1804. On the
Philippines. He recently sent the pamphid to
Ambasandor large and the prospects of
"These noises were greating in 1804. On the
Santings large volunt for many rais to nonnothem the exploratory work under no prince of the
Santings large volunt for many rais to nonnohas been proved ever a wide ultimit.

"The complete absence of practically needs
antifecture or deposited have been opened up in
the castern parts of Luzane quite mear the
sent the islands, must at frest centle miningmines accorptic, where part or some of the
sent present of the world, the Alaska Traceton
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"Take or prospersor industry. I I know of no
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torings are designed to resist them. The more

son. The c'imate is very healthy for the tropics | and diseases - e. g., yellow fever-are unknown.

The bulk of the natives are of a race akin to the Malays, though pure Malays are only settled on the south coast of Mindanso and the neighboring islands, where at times they give a little trouble to the authorities. In the in terior of Luzon and some of the other islands the remnants of a race of natives of undoubted ly Papuan origin are found, still as untamed as the Spaniards found them over 300 years ago. They, like their Australian kinsmen, fly from civilization and succumb when forced into ontact with it.

Mr. Palgrave speaks in glowing terms of the fertility and beauty of the islands and of their in-He says: "The chiefest, the almost exceptional spell of the Philippines is situate, not in lake or volcano, forest or plain, but in the races that form the bulk of the island popula-I said 'almost exceptional,' because rarely is an intra-tropical people a satisfactory one to eye or mind. But this cannot be said o the Philippine Malays, who in bodily formsand mental characteristics alike may fair ly claim a place among almost the higher names inscribed on the world's national scale. A concentrated, never-absent self-respect, an habitand self-restraint in word and deed, very rarely broken except when extreme provocation in-duces the transitory but fatal frenzy known as amok, and an inbred courtesy, equally diffused through all classes bigh or low, unfailing deagn all classes high or low, unfailing do-m, prudence, caution, quiet, cheerfulness, y hospitality, and a correct, though not in-ve taste. His family is a pleasing sight, a subordination and little constraint, lib-not liceuse. Orderly children, respected tas, wotton ambject but not oppressed, men g but not despoit; reverence with kind-obedience in affection—these forms lovable ness, obedience in affection—these forms a lovable bicture, not by any pirans rare in the villages of the eastern isles. The villagers houses, some large, some small, wood or bamboo, two storied or one, mere huts or spacious dwellings, according to the fortunes of the inmates, are dotted here and there in an unsymmetrical row among the trees; but all have a comfortable, a cost look, suggestive of sufficiency; many of them white, painted with stripes of green or blue, rarely red, and occasionally a flower pattern or tancture scroll work to enliven them more. Fight million natives, more or less, in ore. Eight million natives, more or less, in-bit the Philippines, and yet; scarcity is of rare currence, familie unknown. eccurrence, familie unknows. * * Of all tropical lands, all tropical races that it has been my lot to wisit, none will have left a pleasanter or more heart-satisfying memory than the Philippine Archipelago, the home of the laff-civilized Major. er or more archipelago, the act.

Philippine Archipelago, the act.

(f-divilized Malay,

The Philippine Islands are under the su
The Philippine Islands are under the su-

preme charge of a Governor-General, who resides in Manila, a town of considerably more preme charge of a Governor-General, who resides in Manila, a town of considerably more than 300,000 inhaoitants, among them a goodly number of Firstish men of business, whose well appointed club is the centre of foreign and social intercourse. In Madrid the interests of the colony are specially intrusted to a council of state for the Philippines, which acts as an advisory body to the Minister of the Colonies. There is also a council of state in Manila, which has a voice in quee lons affecting the material progress of the mands, which are divided into provinces, each under its flowernor. The provinces are substitied into districts, and these again into communes or parishes. The gobernaducillo dittle governor; stands on the lowest rung of the official ladder, being the special bead of a commune, and wearing as the symbol of office a stift, mushroom-shaped hat, respleadent with solid ornaments of silver buildon. In these communes or perishes the cura griest, especially the case in the more important parishes, exercises supreme power. He is the father and counsellor of his people, and helps them not early with spiritual advice, but also furthers their material interests. Many of these Spanish curs have done much good work in the way of sharing roads and bridges, and the building of shurches, acting frequently as their own engineers and arothects, with far less ansightly hes, acting frequently as their own en-re and architects, with far less ansightly a than one might expect from persons who apposed to be more conversant with previar osary than with rule and comness. "The Spanish priests, friars of sir ct orders, some to the islands for aye and good, and with

scarcely any exception do their duties faithfully and devotedly. Pricats of native extraction do not quite come up to the high standard of their Spanish confrates. They cannot all live up to the severity of monastic rules. These native curas, moreover, suffer under the proverbial disadvantage which affects the prophet in this cwm country, and, lacking the atrength of mind and tensoity of yow of the Spanish pricats, sometimes seek consolation in diversions of not quite a cierical or monastic character.

ance of a vein. He supplied himself as long as his native laborers could get the coal with crowbars. Mr. Hilton, who examined this bed cursorily, estimated the available quantity of coal at about 600,000 tens in that particular concession. He is, however, of opinion that

ession. He is, however, of opinion that much larger quantities are available i

very much larger quantities are available in adjoining concessions.

"No systematic search for banks of pearl shells has been made within the limits of the archipelage, but from indications it would be well worth while to bestow a little attention to that branch of industry. Beautiful pearls are found in the neighboring Suiu Archipelage, and pearls of very fine quality but of unknown origin are sometimes brought to Manila, where they meet with eager purchasers.

"Few outside the comparatively narrow circle who are directly interested in the commerce and resources of the Fhilippine Islands know anything of them. The Philippine merchants are a rather close community, which only in the last decade or so has expanded its diameter a little. There are a number of very old established firms among them, several of them being British.

"Among them also are firms—perhaps as far as wealth and loal influence go, the most important firms—whose chiefs are partly, at least, of native blood.
"In the cld days money was made more easily

most important firms—whose chiefs are partly, at least, of native blood,
"In the cld days money was made more easily than nowadays. It used somehow to flow into the merchant's coffers without any particular effort in directing the flow on fits part. But those times are no longer. Cables, weekly matis and the influx of younger men with modern ideas have disturbed the somnolent complacency of the dollar has added its own particular bitterness to the trouble caused by the income of competitors and by the equalization of chances by the tale-telling cable. Nevertheless, the field is still a good one, and with the era of progress which seems to have set in in the Philippines, there will be room for many more.

"In 1801 the Philippines' experts to Senio

in the Philippines, there will be room for many more.

"In 1891 the Philippines' exports to Spain amountes to \$22,479,000. In 1891 the Philippines' imports from Spain amounted to \$17,125,000. The total exports from the Philippines in 1892 consisted of 95,015 tons of hemp, 503,148,400 pounds of sugar, 2,971,220 pounds of coffee, \$604,200 pounds of sampanwood, 779,800 pounds of indigo, 50,001,197 pounds of tobacco leaf, 137,059,000 cigars. The total exports in 1892 were of the value of \$3,479,000. Total value of imports in 1892 were of the value of \$27,000,000.

"Mealia hemp is the fibre of a species of banna (Musa textilis which thrives only in cortain localities, where it is cultivated by the

certain localities, where it is cultivated by the natives. The fibre is still produced in the old natives. The fibre is still produced in the old native way, by scraping the leaves with a peculiar kinke which requires expert handling. Numberless contriveness to superseds this simple process have been tried and patented, but without success. The native way is still the best and it produces a fine fibre of which thread is spun and cloth woven that excels the best Tuesore silk.

"The manufacture of sugar is not carried on its large way, but on small plantations with

"The manufacture of sugar is not carried on in a large way, but on small plantations with antiquated machinery. There are a few large factories, but they are isolated. Some years ago an enterprising Australian established a central sugar factory, and laid down miles of since for the conveyance of the case juice to the bodiers and generally went to vast expense. The factory was there, and the engines, with the most resent improvements, vacuum pans, and what not. The only thing that was warring was the plantations to supply the juice. And thus the money was lost, and the pipes that were to conduct the Zeane Juice new convey impid water to the inhabitants of Manufa.

"In closing these notes the writer merely wishes to add that well-directed energy and indictiously applied capital will bear good fruit in the Philippines."

Dr. von Moelicudorff, formerly German Consul to Manila, has informed me that he has a Chinese book dating from about he third century A. D. in which a trading yoyage from Amoy to Maulia is described. Gold in mentioned as the chief product of Luzen.

BROOKLYN.

John Jensen of BIS Fifty seventh atrest died o Throthy Badigan, 46 years old, of 32 Underhill venue, was found deal in a lot on Storling place.

FULL, OR NEW, REGIMENTS?

UNSETTLED QUESTION ABOUT OUR FOLUNTEER ARMY.

The President's Military Advisors Urgo That the New Volunteers Be Used to Fill to a Maximum Regiments in the Field-The Severnors of Many States Object. It will not be many days before the men now enlisting in response to the President's second call for volunteers will be mustered into the ervice of the United States. Just how these new volunteers are to be mustered into the serrice and just how they are to be used after they are mustered in are questions in which those who desire to put into the field the most effective fighting force possible are greatly in-

Reports have recently been published from Washington to the effect that these volunteers are to be used to recruit the regiments already in the field up to their maximum strength. That is the disposition of these roops which all the officers of the regular army as well as the militia officers now commanding troops in the field are hoping for. A reporter of THE SUN was informed yesterday, however, that it has not by any means been definitely decided yet that the second batch of vol-

unteers will be used in this way.

Such a disposition would produce the possibility of the recruits being mustered into the service in their own regiments, or other or-ganized bodies. The men would be simply ransported to various points in the South to fill up those regiments not already recruited to their maximum strength. This would make it unnecessary to issue any more commissions to fficers of volunteers, and the men whe are now working for such commissions would not get hem. On this subject a man in a position to know said yesterday:

"It is the desire of the President to use the 75,000 men who are now enlisting in response to his second call to recruit the regi-

"It is the desire of the President to use the 75,000 men who are now enlisting in response to his second call to recruit the regiments already in the field to their maximum strength. He desires to do this because of the representations that have been made to him by volunteer officers, as well as those in the permanent establishment, of the real condition of the regiments that have already been mustered in. The reports of these officers, which have been sent to the War Department and which the President has taken the trouble to examine, show that not much more than half of the regiments are recruited to their maximum strength. But while there have been despetches printed in some of the papers recently to the effect that the new volunteers will be used as recruits for these regiments, neither you nor any ole else has seen an official order to that effect. The reason that much an order has not been issued is because of the pressure that politicians and even Governors of States are trying to exert on the Executive to muster in the new troops by regiments, each with a full complement of officers.

"The situation in Washington is amaxing. I was in Washington during the civil war and gaw the crush of applicants for commissions. I have watched the slige of the White House for political appointments immediately after three of the predecessors of President McKinery were inaugurated, I have seen all this, and I want to tell you Washington never saw such a rush for preferment at the hands of the President as it has seen since this war began. Now that he wants to make such a disposition of the new force as those at all competent to extress an opinion enthe subject think best, the President finds himself opposed by the Governor of nearly every State in the United States service. He had just returned from Chickamausa and Tampa. He teld me that the lack of uniformity in the strength of the regiments in the field was giving the brigade, division and corps commanders nervous prostration. He said that when these channers had noth is a regiment. What uniformity can there be foot regiment has a certain number of com-panies and another another number? Suppose brigade and division commanders, in the face of the enemy, had to keep in their heads the number of companies in each regiment of their command, what do you suppose the result would bet

command, what do you suppose the results would be?

"According to_army_regulations each regiment should be composed of twelve companies. The infantry companies should have 106 men, the cavalry troops 100, the field artillery 173 and the heavy artillery 200. I venture to say that there is not a company in any branch of the volunteer service now in the field which is recruited to its maximum strength. With 75,000 volunteers to recruit from, the army could be put on the footing it should be on."

WHAT CAUSES CONSUMPTION.

A San Francisco Becter Discovers the Alkaleid of Bacilli Tuberculesis.

San Francisco, June 5.—At last the alkaleid of bacilli tuberculosis has been discovered. The man who accomplished this achievement is Dr. Ernest S. Pillsbury, instructor in bacteriolegy of Caeper Medical College, this city. He has been working on his theory for several years, and new feels that he has accomplished semething that is sure to produce results beneficial thing that is sure to produce results beneficial

to the human race.
"I do not claim to have preduced a cure for consumption," said Mr. Pillsbury, "but I do claim to have isolated the poison that produces such deadly results. Of course, it may take me a long time to find out the exact nature of the potson I have isolated, and on the other hand I may doit in a few weeks. After that to fleure an antidote should not be such a very difficult matter. Chemical laws are pretty well understood, and when a certain compound is known we can always figure out what will neutralize it, and it has never failed yet.

"Thorough tests made show that it is true con sumption poisen. This is the method used. The pure washed bacilli culture is washed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. It is then washed again in pure distilled alcohol and then filtered. The filterate is then distilled, and the residue dissolved in water and precipi tated with phesmolybdic acid. Again the product is filtered and the residue broken up with baryta water. The barium is then precipitated with carbon diexide. The filterate is then evap orated and the residue exhausted with alcohol, which gives the alkaloid in a comparatively pure state. It is now in the form of white crystals, and answers all the usual tests for alka loids, such as chloride of gold, chloride of platinum, &c., leaving no doubt but that it is the pure alkaloid of bacilli tuberculosis,"

FRENCH FRIENDSHIP FOR US. The President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce for "Close Union."

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Bun. Paris, June 5 .- The President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, in accepting an invita tion to the Fourth of July dinner of the Ameri-CADS, SAYS:

"This year, more than ever, the Paris Chamber of Commerce is eager to be represented at your fête. I am particularly grateful for this opportunity of affirming the close union of the French and American trade."

IN MEMORY OF GLADSTONE. A Popular Bemoustration in His Honor is Myde Park, London.

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. LONDON, June 5 .- A popular demonstration is honor of the memory of Mr. Gladatone was held in Hyde Park this afternoon. Many thousands of persons of all classes were present.

The demonstration was conducted by mem bers of the House of Commons and prominent clergymen, and resolutions of sympathy and condolence with the widow of the great states man were adopted.

Prince Albert to Be Mrs. Potter Palmer's Guest. NEWFORT, R. I., June 5 .- Newport is to be called upon early this summer to entertain a titled foreigner in the person of Prince Albert of Figurers, who is expected to arrive with his suite of ten on Friday night. While in Newport the Prince will be the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer at "Freidheim," who will have a large house party in his honor. Miss Julia Dent Grent, daughter of Col. Fred Grant of New York, will assist in the entertainment of Mrs. Palmer's guesta.

AMONG THE BLOCKADERS.

Dean Bully Scares the Paster of Piyme A SUN BOAT PISITS ALL STATIONS Dean Duffy, the rector of St. Clement's Epis-ALONG NORTH CUBA. opal Church, at Pennsylvania and Liberty avenues, Brooklyn, preached a sermon last

serenced Watchfulness by Our Warships and Intensa Activity on the Part of the Enemy -A Gunboat Huns Out of Havana New and Then, Running to Cever When We tive Chase-The Spantards Have Repaired the Pertifications at Cardenas and Over 15, 000 Troops Are Guarding the City. OFF CARDENAS, Cubs, June 4, via Key West,

June 5.-A visit to the several stations of the blockade on the north coast of Cuba, extending from Mariel on the west to Cardenas on the east, discloses increased watchfulness on the part of our warships and intense activity on the part of the enemy. Approaching Mariel at day break this morning, and when fully twenty miles off shore, THE SUN'S despatch box was sighted by the Maple, which swiftly bore down on Tre Sun boat from her post six miles inshore. The boat had scarcely arrived within speaking distance of the Maple when the two gunboats which have been doing blockade duty on the Havana station came upon the horizon, and speedily demonstrated that no craft could make the run for Morro without receiving solid notice to quit. Copies of THE SUN of the latest dates were welcomed as usual, and officers and men expressed keen satisfaction over the news of Schley's exploit at Santiago. A summary of THE SUN's despatches from the squadron on the south coast was sent on board each ship of the block

world. As He made this world, so He made the world of mes, and ruled them as a King over them."

"If the learned doctor had had the good fortune to attend one of our church Sunday schools for a few weeks, what a hideous sightmare of false theological conception he could have been saved from! An 8-year-old child in our intant class could have teld him that the Church's teaching is that God is a spirit everlating, without bedy, parts or passion, and of infinite wiedom, power and goodness, the very antithesis of the scholarly preacher's riews."

Referring to the points made in a recent discourse on the resurrection by Dr. Abbott, Dr. Duffy said:

"Why, this is nothing more than the Pythagerean doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and perhaps it is the great Pythagoras himself in the bedy of Dr. Abbott who recemmunicates the dectrines from the pulpit of Plymouth Church. But as the soul, after a service of transmigration, or as others would prefer to call it, reincarceration, ceases to inhabit a physical body, it attains, or is absorbed by, that great impersonal semething which is the Pantheist's God. When the base lifted, old Morro and the batteries of Havana became plainly visible. As the despatch boat ran close to the shore it was seen that Blanco is not losing a moment in his work of defence. The appearance of THE SUN boat on the bleckading line was promptly signalled by heliograph from the signal station be-tween Morro and Cabañas fortress. From the hillteps along the coast came answering signals

As the despatch boat steamed east it could be seen that the Spaniards have greatly strength ened their earthworks around Havana. On the od.

"But that is Buddhism, some one exclaims,
"ell, what of that? It is Abbottism teo, and if
be not the great Gautama himself that speaks
may be the veice of the new incarnation,
nother Buddha. side hills new batteries not there two weeks age are in evidence, and the same condition is noticeable to the west of the blockaded city. Aside from the occasional appearance of a Spanish gunboat under the shelter of Morro's guns and her speedy run to cover when any of our ships gave chase, the blockading fleet had to report no change in the situation.

another Buddha.
"Dr. Abbott enjoys to the full the privileges which his office as Ambassador of Christ guarantees him. Meanwhile he is undermining the faith he is called to preach. And finally, he publicly proclaims that his views are changed—he has lost his faith—Christ is not divine—God is but a force, and Panthelsm instead of Christianity is the religion of his future life.
"Again I sak, What think we of the man? This is not the time for drivelling sentiment or maudiln charity, so sanwer me boldly and true, ye women and men who follow Christ." Off Matanzas and squatting directly at the entrance to the outer harbor lay a monitor. Inside the Piedras Cay of Cardenas a gunboat stands guard as the senior and 'junior blockading ship of this station. When THE SUN'S boat hailed her the Captain said his latest DR. VAN DYKE TO COLUMBIA '98. papers were of May 23, and that the news from Santiago was welcome indeed. One of the lack He Preached the Baccalaureate Sermon to the tars on the gunboat said as they pulled away from the despatch boat: The ceremonies of Columbia's first home com-

"I wish we were with Sampson. If you're going over to Santiago bring us back a pair of Spanish ears."

the large lecture room of Havemeyer Hall on the university grounds. Dr. Henry Van Dyke The fortifications at Cardenas, crippled in the preached the baccalaureste sermon to the bombardment by the Wilmington three weeks eniors. The room was crowded with the Deans ago, have been almost entirely restored. New of the various schools, the professors and others land batteries have been put in position and of the faculty, the graduating classes and the there are now, it is believed, over 15,000 Spanfriends of the students. President Low sat with ish troops guarding the city against attacks from our forces and the insurgents. The service consisted of a few hymns, some

The Captain of the gunboat there was affordcanticles, and a prayer besides the sermon. Its ing Cardenas to-day a proof of our resources. Lying right at the entrance to the outer harbor. his ship was coaling from the collier Lebanon, while the gunboats inside dare not venture out within range of his guns. On the way to Cardenas to-day THE SUN boat

was held up by the Eagle, which sent a shot acress her bow. On coming close enough to The ignorance of the masses, the evil influences of the sensational journalism and of trashy literature, the passion of the multitudes so readily influence, all he believes evidences of our demake out the despatch boat the Eagle exchanged more desirable salutations and passed on with despatches for the ships of the little blockading squadron.

inflamed, all he believes evidences of our degeneracy.

"Men of thought," he said, "should use their
education as an antidate for these poisons if we
would avoid a revolution. They should throw
thoir influence against that of the demagogues.
They must fight for time to make the masses
think when such a wave as that of debased currency threatens to carry away the stability of
the government. They should be the steadless
opponents of war when it is homestly avoidable.
They should bend every effort to carry it to a
swift, a noble and enduring end for the sake of
everlasting peace when once the strife is undertaken. The best education, indeed, is that
which clarifics, which intensifies true patriottiem, and which makes a man a truer man. And BUICIDE OF A POSTMAN'S WIFE, Mrs. McHugh Poisoned Herself with Carbolic Acid at a Harlem Hotel.

About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon a young woman went to the Mount Morris Hotel at 130th street and Third avenue and was assigned to room 17. About 1:30 P. M. yesterday a chambermaid found the door locked, and when ism, and which makes a man a truer man. And we all knew the dictates of true patriotism in this crisis."

Dr. Van Dyke then showed the students how be skentical is the world at large as to whether a higher education is really an influence for good. He told them that there is no concrete answer that the same ways may must show that ways may must show that ways may must show the same must show that ways may must show that was must show that ways may must show that was marked to be supported to the same show that was supported to the same show that same shows the same show the same shows the same show the same shows the same show the same shows the same

a chambermaid found the door locked, and when the room was entered the woman was dead on the bed. There was a strong smell of carbolio acid, which was traced to a glass on the bureau. The bettle was not found.

The woman had registered as Mrs. Mary Smith, Brooklyn. On the bureau were letters addressed to J. F. McHugh of 345 Third avenue and S. D. Smith of 236 East Forty-first street. There was also an ouen note which said that the woman was Mrs. Mary McHugh of 345 Third avenue, and asked that her relatives be notified as quickly as possible.

John W. McHugh, the woman's husband, who is a letter earrier, called at the hotel last night to claim the body. He refused to make any statement except that he and his wife had had a quarrel. A sister-in-law of the suicide, who lives at 321 East Twenty-fith street, said that Mrs. McHugh had been subject to epileptic fits. She had been at her house, she added, on Saturday morning, and had gone away about 10 o'cleck. P. Nash, a trustee of the university, speaking in great praise of the good Mr. Nash had done.

day morning, and had gone away about 10 o'cleck.

Smith who is a brother of Mrs. McHugh, said last night that undoubtedly the woman had killed herself because of her husband's ill treatment of her. Her father was a haberdasher and had left; \$15,000 to several children. Her sister was made executrix of the estate. McHugh had repeatedly borrowed money from his wife, Mr. Smith said, and she had lent him in all \$1,400. Last Friday his treatment of her became so brutal that she had him subpremaed in Yorkville Court on a summons. Upon his promise to treat her better he was letge. Mrs. McHugh was very much disheartened, and on Saturday morning she told her brother that she could not stand it any longer.

CHARLES CHARNLEY'S SUICIDE. Shot Himself in His Room at Les Augeles, Cal. -The Second Suicide in the Family.

Los ANGELES, Cal., June 5.- The suicide of Charles M. Charnley, Jr., lately from Chicago, reveals a curious series of misdeeds and fataliles in the Charnley family. Young Charles was despendent over ill health, as he had chronic stomach trouble. He had \$1,500 to his credit in bank. He lived in a room with a younger brother, and the latter came in yesterday about an hour after his brother had shot himself, and found Charles sitting upright in a chair with a revolver clutched in his hand. The builet had gone through the top of his head. Charles is the second suicide in the family, an older brother having ended his life last year in Milwaukes. Charnley senior was a prominent Chicago iumberman, who about a year ago was cago lumberman, who about a year ago was nd to have embezzled \$100,000 belonging to Presbyterian societics. He escaped after arrest, and since then the family has scattered. Only one son and daughter now remain.

MISS O'DONNELL LET GO. She Said She Was Not Responsible for Her Ac-

was dedicated. The church was without a paster for nearly a century. The first paster was the Rev. William Jackson, who was installed in 1753. He did not establish a Sunday school but, as the minutes read, "he took upon himself the cateohising of the children and the instruction of the youth." Mr. Jackson retired in 1793 and was succeeded by the Rev. John Cornelison, who occupied the pulpit until 1828. So far as can be ascertained from the records, the Sunday school was organized in that year, shortly after the death of Dr. Cornelison. This belief is strengthened by an old Sunday school banner in which the figures 1828 are weven.

In 1831 the school had 190 scholars, a Rible class, and a catechetical class of about 60. A resolution adopted in 1832 provided for the election of a superintendent of the teachers, and that method has prevailed ever since. In the list of superintendents is Lewis A. Brigham, who served one term in Congress. He was elected Superintendent in 1866, and held the place until his death in 1885. Magistrate Fiammer held a short session in front of the Yorkville Court, after the adjournment of the proceedings yesterday. Margaret ment of the proceedings yesterday. Margaret
O'Donnell, the dreasmaker who jumped in front
of a train on the Third avenue elevated railroad at the Fifty-ninth street station last Thursday, was driven from the Flewer Hospittal in an
ambulance to the court house. Policeman Sullivan made a formal charge of attempted suicide
against the woman.

When the Magistrate questioned her she denied that she had any intention of taking her
life. She said that she was not responsible for
hor actions on that day as her mind had been WEDDING IN A POLICE COURT. Sequel to a Fight Between a Bellermaker and His Common-Law Wife.

tied that she had any intention of taking her ife. She said that she was not responsible for aur actions on that day as her mind had been troubled because of some debts owed her which Morrisania Court was the scene yesterday morning of a marriage which was the sequel of an altercation that occurred Saturday aftershe could not collect.

The Magistrate discharged her, and she was tak n to her home at 105 East Fifty fourth street, as her injuries are not serious. acon between Conrad Piel, a bollermaker of 1926 West Farms avenue, and Lou sa Eurick,

CUT HIS THROAT WITH GLASS.

Phird Attompt at Sulcide in Six Mouths Likely to be successful. Frederick Schinkman, 18 years old, a patient

1926 West Farms avenue, and Lou sa Eurick, his common-inw wife. She one Prel quarrelled on Saturday and, as a result of the fight that tollowed, both were locked up. Both of them smiled sweetly at each other when they appeared in court yesterday and appeared to care for each other very much. Magistrate Deue frowned at them, however, when their social status was explained to him. "Why don't you settle up this disgusting business right new I" he said.

Both agreed to this, and he pulled a certificate out and married them then and there. Fiel is \$1 years old and his wife \$43. n Gouverneur Hospital, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon for the third time in six Six months ago he poisoned himself with

Six months ago he poisoned himself with Paris green and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he finally recovered. On Saturday atternoon he jumped from the pier at the foot of Gouverneur slip. He was reacued and resuscitated at the bospital. Yesterday afternoon he managed to clude the hospital authorities and ran down to the pier from which he has jumped the day before. A hospital attendant discovered his escape and pursued him. Schinkman picked up a piece of glass bottle and cut a gash in his throat. He was taken back to the bospital, where, it is said, he may die, He is thought to be demented.

APPOINTED BRYAN COLONEL.

Gov. Holoamb Seems to Maye Cone Beyond the Law in Doing It.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5,-At a secret meeting in the office of Gov. Holcomb last night. at which were present W. J. Bryan, Gen. Victor Vifousin and several officers of Company A. Third Regiment, in which Mr. Bryan is a private, Gov. Helcomb appointed Mr. Bryan Colonel of the regiment, Mr. Vifquain Lieuten ant-Colonel, and Dr. S. D. Mercer of Omaha urgson, with the rank of Major.

This action is contrary to the law of the State. which provides for the election by the regiment prior to confirmation by the Governor, of its anking officers. Gov. Holcomb, as he handed the commissions to the three new officers. said he expected there would be objections, but that the plan of appointing officers without walting for the officers and men of the regiment to select them by ballot would relieve him of the embarrassment of going counter to the choice of the regiment.

It will also relieve members of the regiment of any embarrassment that might follow should they select some one the Governor does not want.

EX-RECORDER SHITH DEAD. He Was 57 Years Old and Had Practiced Law

Nearly Seventy Years.

Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, one of the oldest lawyers in New York State, if not the oldest, who served as Recorder of New York nearly forty years ago, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, at 44 Seventh avenue. He had been ill since about March 1. At that time he was seized with acute rheumatism. A month ago he improved so much that he was able to be moved with his granddaughter's family from their house in Fourteenth street to the house in Seventh avenue. He soon weakened visibly and had been very low the last few days. Mr. Smith was born in 1811 in the parsonage

of the old John Street Methodist Church, which adjoined the church edifice. His father, James M. Smith, was the pastor of the church for many years and a celebrated preacher in his day. The family removed to Lockport when the son was quite young, and the latter began the study of law in that place. Later they moved to Buffalo, where he began to practice law, although yet in his teens. When the Canadian, "Patriot War" broke out in 1837 and Gen. Scott was authorized to call on volunteers from New York State to help repel the incursions of Canadians over the boundary, Mr. Smith went out as a Captain in a New York regiment. The Smith family moved to New York about fitty-five years ago, where Mr. Smith engaged in the practice of his profession. His office was in the Mechanica and Traders' Bank building, near the office of Judge Charles P. Daly. A number of celebrated men received their early training in law from him and are graduates of his office. Among these are Judges Flizgerald, Flizginnons, and Freedman, and Hugh J. Grant, Judge Smith, as he came to be called, practiced as an attorney with James T. Hrady, Charles O'Conor, Roscoe Conkiling, and William M. Evarts. He figured in the trials growing out of the Astor place riots. He was elected Recorder of the city in 1860, serving one term. For a long time he was one of the favorite public speakers in the city. He was a great friend of Fernando Wood.

Judge Smith was at his office steadily until his health broke down. He was one of the walknown old men of New York. He always regarded questions as to his age as a good joke and delighted in teiling people he was 21. In consequence there was considerable mystery surrounding his age, very few knowing exactly how old he was. About a month ago some one asked him when he had given up his practice.

"When did I give up practice? Why, I never gave it up," He had a hundred "live" cases on hand when his ilineas eamo on.

Judge Smith married Miss Emily Sherman of New Baltimore, N. Y., the daughter of Capt. Sherman of the United States Army. They had eight children, all of whom are dead, One of his sons, S. Sherman Smith, was at one time a Police Justice. He died in 1895. Judge Smith survived his wife by seven years. Since then he had been living with his granddaughter. study of law in that place. Later they moved to Buffalo, where he began to practice law, al-

Obliuncy Notes. Jonathan A. Lane, one of the best known and

Jonathan A. Lane, one of the best known and most prominent merchants and public men of Boston, died yesterday afternoon after a short liness. Mr. Lane was born in Bedford, Mass., in 1822. He entered the employ of the dry goods house of Calvin, Washburn & Co., in Boston, when a young man, at \$50 a year, and by successive stages finally obtained control of the business in 1849. The firm has since been through several changes and titles, having been known as Lane & Washburn, Allen, Lane & Washburn, Lane & Co. It is now incorporated as the Allen-Lane Company, and is said to be the oldest woollen commission house in Boston. Mr. Lane was active in many social and philanthropic organizations. In war times he was President of the Old Guard. In 1875 he became President of the Mercantile Library Association, which was finally transferred to the Boston Public Library. He was size an active member of the Art Club. Since 1887 he had been the President of the Boston Merchants' Association, making the longest term yet served. In politics Mr. Lane was originally a Whig, but had been a Republican since the party's infancy. He served as a member of the Massachiaetts House of Representatives in 1893 and 1864, and in the Senate in 1874 and 1875. In 1878 he served in the exsentatives in 1863 and in 1874 and 1875. In in 1874 and 1875. In 1878 he served in the ex-ceutive council of Gov. Rice, and in 1892 rep-resented the Ninth Congress district as a Presi-dential elector. He was at the time of his death a member of Mayor Quincy's advisory coun-cil. He leaves a widow, formerly Miss Sarah Delia Clarke, whom he married in 1851, and several sons, the oldest being Judge John C. Lane of Norwood.

several sons, the oldest being Judge John C. Lane of Norwood.

Judge Benjamin N. Loomis died yesterday morning at his home in Binghamion of old age. He was born in Connecticut 84 years ago, and was appointed to the bench by Gov. Hoffman to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Griswold. In 1868 he was a Fresidential elector and cast the vote of the State for Horatio Seymour. He had since been prominent in State politics. Four sons, who have risen to prominence in New York, survive. They are Horace, chief of the New York sewer system; Frank, who is counsel for the New York Central; Edward, who is counsel for the New York Central; Edward, who is a resident of the metropolis, and Charles, a prominent member of the Broome county bar.

Mark Banks, the oldest banker in Connecti-Mark Banks, the oldest banker in Connecticut, died yesterday morning at his home in Greenwich, Conn., of old age. He was nearly 94 years old. He leaves two daughters and two sons. He was born in Greenwich and spent his early life there. Later he engaged in the dry goods business in New York city. For thirty years he held the place of cashier of the Greenwich Savings linux, and at 20 years of age made daily trips to New York to decosit the money of the institution. Two years ago he resigned and had been in ill lealth ever since. He was a lay preacher and vestryisan in Christ Episcopal Church.

opened its huge mouth as if to catch it as it came down.

Puss seemed to think it was rather good fun, With a quice morion she turned over and came to the ground on her icel. Then she scampered around Mr. Felican's less, nearly spectfurchim. He turned, made another grab at the little cat, and gave her another tess. Down came kitty again, is ming sately on the grass, not at all frigulessed at this new rough companion. The seemest to enter into the sport of the tuing, and should still to be based as if alse rather liked it.

The polican got tired first. His master came out of the house with a good alliner of his for him. He packed up a flat, gave it a toss, and caught and swallowed it. Puss, who was looking on with open syzs, came in for a shure of the telican's dinner, and they have been the best of friends ever since.

U. S. POST OFFICE IN CUBA.

TO BE ESTABLISHED AS SOON AS A LANDING IS MADE.

Hag to Pollow the Ping-The Service Will He Connected with the Insurgent Postal System Later-Row Lotters Are New

Best to the Soldiers and the Fellers. The war, with the consequent military and naval movements along the South Atlantic coast, has resulted in materially increasing the work of the postal officials throughout the Bouth. The Post Office Department is keeping step, figuratively speaking, with the War Department and the Navy Department.

Wherever the United States flag goes, the mail sack follows apace. Preparations have been completed for establishing a United States Pess Office upon Cuban soil as soon as the first landing of regular troops is made or the first port is seized by the fleets for permanent occupation Mr. Eben Brewer has been designated by the Postmaster-General to take charge of the new Post Office, with a force of clerks, hang out his shingle designating the office, and proceed at once to handling mail. It will be the first time this Government has

located a Post Office upon foreign soil. As the United States armies advance, the service will be extended, and when the occasion demands is regular post routes will be established in Cuba. and Uncle Sam's mail carrier will go upon his daily rounds. It will be no international arrangement at the outset, but will be conducted. solely under the auspices of our own Post Office Department. As progress is made in the conquering of Cuba, connection will be made with the postal system which is now maintained by the insurgents in the regions under their con-

the insurgents in the regions under their control, so that a letter posted in New York or San Francisco will go sariely and speedily to its destination in the interior of Cuba.

At present connection is made with the ships of the blockading fleet and flying squadron from the coast towns. Letters addressed to the officers and men of the fleets mailed at points north or east of Washington are now carried south in the through postal cars. The department operates a railway mail service from Springfield, Mass., to Tampa, Fla., on a quick schedule. The postal car starts from Springfield and picks up the sacks at the cities and towns along the line. At Washington another car, if necessary, is attached to the train, and a crew of mail clerks carry it through to Charleston, S. C., without relay, where another crew takes hold.

The through sacks from the North are made

The through sacks from the North are made up, sealed, and stacked in one end of the car, not to be opened until their destination is reached. In the car which is attached at Washington, open sacks are placed, and at every Post Office the mail is taken aboard the flyer. The letters for the way stations are assorted in the cases and made up into bundles to be sacked and thrown off as directed, while those for the fleet, the armies, or residents of Florida towns are distributed in the proper sacks.

When Tampa is reached, if that is the nearest port to the vessel to which the mail is going, the Postmaster segregates the mail for the officers and sallors and makes it up into ether sacks, to await the arrival of the official despatch boat from the ship, which puts in at convenient opportunities.

A great deal of mail goes to Key West for Admiral Sampson's fleet and Commodore Schley's squadron, where it is sent out by the local Postmaster to the fleets and delivered by the despatch boats to the proper officers of each ship, who attent to the distribution of the letters.

The mail for the armies at Tampa goes South The through sacks from the North are made

letters.
The mail for the armies at Tampa goes South

letters.

The mail for the armies at Tampa goes South in the same way. The pouches are delivered to the Postmaster and the army officials must apply to him for the mail. Great care is exercised in the handling of the mail after it leaves the Post Office at Tampa. Special messengers are detailed by each commanding officer to get the mail for the troops in particular localities, and they transport it to the camps, where it is keps in a stated place, at which the soldiers call and get their letters. The mail for Chickamauga passes through Washington, but goes out on another road.

Since the outbreak of the war no mail has gone to Cuba or come out of the island to the United States. No postal communication will be established until our troops are landed.

It is not proposed to establish any system of espionage over the mails going to the fleets or to Cuba when communication is opened with the island. The sacredness of the scal of an envelope bearing the United States postage stamp will be acrupulously observed. As much care will be taken in the delivery of the missive as if it were addressed to a pasceful resident of a city of the republic.

At this particular juncture the Post Office Department is maintaining considerable reserve as to the destination of the mails. This is for the purpose of concealing the possible wheresbouts of vessels of the fleet, which might be divulged through undue publicity of the movements of the mails.

THEATRE PANIC AVERTED.

Small Blaze Was Put Out, and "The Star-Sunugled Banner" Reassured the Audience.

The Lyric Theatre in Hoboken was crowded ast night, as is usual on Sunday. Just before the close of the first act of the play the electric lights went out and the theatre was left in total darkness. A stage hand was sent to light the gas footlights with an alcohol torch. Some al-cohol was spilled and caught fire.

One of the musicians shouted to the stage hand that he would set the place on fire. The sight of the burning alcohol and the warning of the musician excited the audience. Several per-sons shouted "Fire!"

the musician excited the audience. Several persons shouted "Firet"

A lot of people in the front rows of the orchestra, thinking that the place had actually caught fire, made a rush for the door, crying "Firet" Women screamed and every one began to get out into the asies. On the stage at the time were Harry Gilforle, one of the actors, and Nelle O'Neill and Etta Gilfory, two chorus girls. Gilfoyle grabbed a rug and threw it over the torch, burning his hands in doing so. Miss O'Neill stamped on the rug.

The audience was still in an uproar trying te get out when Miss Gilroy went to the edge of the stage and asked the people to return to their seats as the fire had been put out. When they did not seem to heed her she asked the orchestra to strike up "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The audience, attracted by the familiar strains, turned to look at the stage, saw thas the fire had been put out, and returned to their seats. The electric lights were lighted shortly after, and the performance went on.

THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG.

That Designed for McKinley Recalls the HEperience Arthur Had with Mis. From the Washington Star.

"The President's flag which has been deaigned for President McKinley is not exactly a new thing," remarked an ordnance officer of the daily trips to New York to deposit the money of the institution. Two years ago he resigned and had been in ill health ever since. He was a lay preacher and vestry rans in Christ Episcopal Church.

Hutchins Sanger, a well-known Democration to the control of the army to a Star reporter. "though it is new as far as the idea of a general flag is concerned.

Br. Webb's Vacht Alfreda in Hallfax. HALIFAX, N. S., June 5,-Dr. Webb's steam yacht Alfreds, from the Great Lakes bound for New York, arrived this afternoon, her last touching place having been Port Hawkesbusy. The American craft will coal and proceed.